

Abstract (Basic): WO 9407922 A

New human monoclonal antibodies (MAb) which react with HIV glycoprotein 120 and neutralise HIV have the binding specificity of a MAb comprising a heavy chain Ig variable region chosen from one of 10 sequences (107-130 amino acids) represented in the specification or the specificity of a MAb comprising a light chain Ig variable region chosen from one of 17 sequences (106-125 amino acids) reproduced in the specification (or their conservative substitutions).

USE/ADVANTAGE - MAb are used to detect HIV in vitro or in vivo, also to monitor the progress of infection or treatment, and for passive immunotherapy or prophylaxis of HIV infection. Active immunisation (not claimed) is achieved by admin. of an anti-idiotypic antibody to MAb. MAb are entirely of human origin so avoid immune responses caused by xenogeneic or chimeric antibodies. They define new epitopes on gp120 and gp41, can be produced rapidly in large amts. and can bind to epitopes on many different strains of HIV.

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ANTIBODIES WHICH REACT WITH HIV